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HISTORY  
OF THE  
FIGHT AT LEXINGTON,

APRIL 19, 1775.

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FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.

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The days of seventy-five, my boys,  
We ever must revere:  
Our fathers took their muskets then  
To fight for freedom dear.  
Upon the plains of Lexington,  
They made the foe look queer.

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PRINTED THE ONE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIGHT,  
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BOSTON.

April 19th, 1775.

## LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.

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THE troubles between the colonies and the mother-country, which, for upwards of half a century, had been accumulating and gaining strength, had been increased to an alarming extent by the passage of the Stamp Act, in 1765. The loyalty of the colonists had been so much impaired by the passage of that act, that its repeal, while it temporarily quieted them, did not effectually restore good-will ; and the Mutiny Act, which accompanied the repeal, and the act imposing duties on tea and other necessary articles, which speedily followed, called forth the energetic opposition of the people throughout nearly the whole of the British American colonies.

Letters and remonstrances, and petitions for relief, had been addressed by the colonists and by the colonial assemblies to influential persons in Europe, and to parliament, and the king ; conventions and congresses had been convened and dissolved ; riots and loss of life and limb had marked the progress of the popular antipathies against the representatives of the crown ; and committees of correspondence had been organized for the purpose of harmon-

izing the opposition, and of producing concert of action throughout the young confederacy.

A determined spirit of resistance had been manifested in the different seaports, when an intended attempt to force the tea into the colonies had been made known ; and in New York and Boston, at least, the people, in their might, had returned the consignments to their owners, or re-consigned them to the waters of their harbors. The closing of the port of Boston, the abrogation of the rights of the Colonial Assembly of New York, the suspension of the charter of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, and other measures of a kindred character, had been adopted by the British Government, or by the royal governors of the several colonies.

Non-importation leagues had been re-organized, and their requirements enforced, and other retaliatory measures had been adopted by the colonists ; the militia had been put into a state of greater efficiency ; arms had been provided by those who were without them, and by the colonies for the general use ; the manufacture of arms and of gunpowder had been commenced in several of the colonies ; encouragement had been offered to those who would engage in the manufacture of saltpetre ; military stores had been collected, and deposited in convenient places ; and resistance to the power of the mother-country, by open force, had been made the subject of common conversation.

The Committee of Supplies, appointed for that purpose by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, had purchased a considerable quantity of military stores and provisions, and had placed a portion of them in the custody of Col. James Barrett, in the town of Concord, seventeen miles north-west from the town of Boston. Early



in the spring of 1775, information of this movement had been conveyed to Gen. Thomas Gage, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in Boston; and steps were taken for the capture or destruction of the stores. Officers in disguise had been sent out as spies, to sketch the roads, to ascertain the situation of the stores, and to obtain such other information as might be useful in the prosecution of the enterprise.

A few days before the time appointed to make the seizure, the grenadier and light-infantry companies were taken off duty, under the pretence of enabling them to learn a new exercise, but really for the purpose of throwing the people of Boston off their guard. It had a contrary effect, however; and the Bostonians still more closely watched the movements of the troops and the government.

A daughter of liberty, in Boston, privately notified Samuel Adams and John Hancock, who had withdrawn from Boston, and were residing in Lexington, that within a few days the troops would leave the town; but the object of the expedition was not ascertained. Mr. Adams inferred, from the number of troops to be employed, that the destruction or capture of the stores was the object; and the Committee of Safety of the Provincial Congress voted, "That all the ammunition be deposited in nine different towns; and that other articles be lodged, some in one place, some in another; so as to the fifteen medicinal chests, two thousand iron pots, two thousand bowls, fifteen thousand canteens, and eleven hundred tents; and that the six companies of matrosses be stationed in different towns."

On the 18th of April, for the purpose of still further concealing the purposes of the general, a party of offi-

cers dined together at Cambridge ; but after dinner they scattered themselves upon the road leading to Concord, for the purpose of intercepting any expresses which might be sent out of Boston to alarm the country on the departure of the troops. Notwithstanding all their caution, however, they were seen, and the object of their mission was understood. The Committee of Safety had been in session at Menotomy (West Cambridge) ; and the veteran general, William Heath, who was a member, on his return home, met eight or nine of the party riding towards Lexington. His experienced eye detected the character of their equipments ; and that circumstance, connected with the lateness of the hour, and their distance from Boston, excited his suspicion.

In the town the same secrecy was attempted ; yet, although nearly all the leaders of the popular party had retired into the country, Dr. Joseph Warren, who remained, noticed the movements, and took immediate steps to prevent their success. Assisted by Paul Revere, subsequently well known as one of the earliest engravers in the country, beacon-lights were thrown out from the tower of the North Church ; and Revere himself (rowed across the Charles River by a tried friend, five minutes before the sentinels on the Somerset man-of-war, which was anchored in the channel, received orders to prevent any person from passing) hastened towards Lexington, by way of Charlestown, while William Dawes was despatched, by way of Roxbury, to the same place. A short distance beyond Charlestown Neck, Revere was stopped by two of the British officers who had been patrolling the road since sunset on the preceding evening ; but, being mounted on a fine horse, he escaped by way of the road leading to

Medford. As he rode through that town, he aroused the captain of the minute-men ; and, stopping at almost every house on his way to Lexington, the inhabitants were prepared to discharge the important duty which was rapidly devolving upon them. Dawes also successfully discharged the trust reposed in him, and arrived at Lexington in safety. The two friends immediately proceeded to the house of Rev. Jonas Clark, the pastor of the church at Lexington, where John Hancock and Samuel Adams were secreted ; and, notwithstanding the guard of minute-men who had been posted around the house strangely forbade their entrance, they succeeded in arousing the sleeping patriots, and in persuading them to retire to Woburn. The two friends, joined by Samuel Prescott of Concord, — an active son of liberty, — after arousing the minute-men in Lexington, proceeded towards Concord, calling up the inhabitants on their road, until they reached Lincoln, where they fell in with another party of British officers. Revere and Dawes were seized, and taken back to Lexington ; but Prescott, leaping over a stone wall, escaped, and galloped on towards Concord, spreading the alarm along the road, and in the villages through which he passed. He reached Concord about two o'clock ; and the alarm-bell on the belfry of their meeting-house called forth the inhabitants to the town-hall, their place of rendezvous. Old and young alike responded to the call ; and while the minute-men and most of the militia, headed by Rev. William E. Emerson, their pastor, carrying their guns and powder-horns and ball-pouches, answered to their names at roll-call, others, with equal or greater diligence, ran expresses to distant villages, or hurried away the stores and provisions, and secreted them in



the woods and thickets, a load in a place. Children, even, whose tender age forbade heavier labor, ran beside the teams, and with goads urged on their unwilling steps; and women, trembling for the result, assisted in the work, wherever their efforts, or their words of encouragement, were found useful.

At the different villages in the vicinity, similar scenes were enacted; and the inhabitants generally seemed to have been thoroughly aroused, and appreciated the importance of the occasion.

At Lexington, by two o'clock, the village green was thronged with excited men. The aged, who were exempt, unless when insurrection or invasion threatened the peace of the town, stood shoulder to shoulder with their sons, and by their example and their experience gave encouragement and strength to the undisciplined masses who were present. One hundred and thirty men, strong and true, answered to their names; and John Parker, the captain of the beat, at the same time that he ordered them to load with ball, strictly enjoined them to reserve their fire until after the enemy commenced the assault. No signs of the approach of the enemy being visible, the company was dismissed, with orders to re-assemble at the roll of the drum.

But to return to Boston. Lord Percy, a general in the British service, while crossing the Common in the evening, overtook a party of the townsmen, one of whom — probably recognizing his lordship, and intending to be heard — remarked in his hearing, "They will miss their aim." Percy inquired "what aim" was referred to, and was answered, "Why, the cannon at Concord." Perceiving that the intended expedition was known in the

town, Percy hastened to Gen. Gage with the intelligence ; and orders were immediately issued to the sentries on the Neck, and on the different vessels in the harbor, that no person should be permitted to leave the town without special orders from headquarters. These orders, as we have seen, were issued too late ; and the energetic Revere and Dawes were beyond the reach of both the sentries and the general.

At length, about eleven o'clock, the grenadiers and light-infantry, — the *élite* of the army, — about eight hundred in number, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Smith, embarked at the Common, and proceeded up the Charles River as far as a place known as Phipps' Farm, on Lechmere's Point, now East Cambridge. Landing at that place, they immediately proceeded on their way towards Lexington, under the guidance of several loyalists, at whose urgent solicitation the expedition was planned. In the selection of this course, the enemy was probably influenced by information which he had received of the meeting of the Committee of Safety at Menotomy (now West Cambridge), on the preceding afternoon, and by hopes which he entertained of securing some of its members, as the troops halted when they came opposite Wetherby's Tavern, where the meeting had been held. Several members of the committee, among whom were Cols. Orne and Lee, and Elbridge Gerry, were then sleeping in the house ; and they barely escaped, in their night-clothes, by the back-door into the fields.

The enemy's approach to Lexington was announced by the firing of guns and the ringing of alarm-bells ; and Col. Smith, perceiving that his advance into the country had become known, immediately detached six companies

of light-infantry, under Major Pitcairn, of the marines, with orders to press on, by a forced march, to Concord, and secure the two bridges over the Concord River, near that place ; and at the same time he sent a messenger to Boston for re-enforcements. Pitcairn, as he was directed, advanced rapidly towards Lexington, capturing several persons on the way. One of these prisoners, named Thaddeus Bowman, escaped, and, hastening to Lexington, informed Capt. Parker of the approach of the enemy. The drum was immediately beat to arms ; and about seventy, who were in the immediate neighborhood, assembled on the green, one-half of whom were without arms. Capt. Parker ordered those who were unarmed to go into the meeting-house (near by), equip themselves, and join the company ; while those who were armed, *thirty-eight in number*, he directed to follow him to the north end of the green, where he formed them in line, in single file. Before those who were in the meeting-house could obtain arms and ammunition, Pitcairn and his detachment came up ; and the latter, probably by design, were wheeled so as to cut the former off, and prevent them from joining their comrades under Capt. Parker.

Marching up by column of platoons, the enemy advanced within fifty feet of the position occupied by Capt. Parker, and there halted. Major Pitcairn then advanced a few feet in front of his men, brandished his sword, and shouted, "*Lay down your arms, you damned rebels, or you are all dead men ;*" and immediately afterwards, "*the rebels*" failing to comply with his first order, he ordered his men to "*fire.*" The first platoon discharged their pieces ; but no one was hurt. Capt. Parker then directed every man to take care of himself, and they accordingly



dispersed. While they were retreating, the second platoon of the enemy also fired, killing several, and wounding others.

Accounts of the affair differ respecting the use of their arms by the party under Capt. Parker. Some authorities state that they returned the fire when they found that they were fired upon while retreating ; and Stedman, who went out from Boston with the re-enforcement sent to meet Col. Smith on his return, states that one British soldier was wounded, and that Major Pitcairn's horse was wounded in two places. Many of those who were present state positively that the enemy's fire was not returned by the Americans ; and thus the matter rests, from conflict of testimony, in great uncertainty.

Of the Americans, the following were killed : Ensign Robert Monroe, Jonas Parker, Samuel Hadley, Jonathan Harrington, jun., Isaac Muzzy, Caleb Harrington, and John Brown, of Lexington, and Asahel Porter of Woburn ; and nine were wounded.

By this time the main body, under Lieut.-Col. Smith, came up ; and the whole party pushed on for Concord six miles distant, probably elated with the victory which had been won at Lexington, and more than ever convinced of the truth of their insinuations respecting the courage of the colonists. Little did they suppose, however, that the blood shed on the village green at Lexington, like that of the martyrs, was but as "seed" in the hands of the husbandman, which, being cast forth, produces fruit in its season. Although not the first blood shed in the cause of American freedom, it was the first which called forth the united opposition, by armed force, of the excited colonists, and broke down the wall of separation

which had so long divided the different sections of the country, — New York from Virginia, and both from New England.

In the mean time, Col. Smith approached Concord, where preparations had been made to give him a proper reception.

As we have seen, the bell on the meeting-house had spread the alarm by two o'clock, and the inhabitants had responded to the call. Col. James Barrett, a veteran of the French and Indian wars, assumed the command, and posted guards both at the North and South Bridges, east from the village, and in the centre of the village itself, the whole under the command of Capt. Jonathan Farrar. About daybreak, the company, commanded by Capt. David Brown, paraded on the village green; but, as great uncertainty existed respecting Col. Smith's movements, the men were dismissed, with orders to re-assemble at Wright's Tavern at the roll of the drum. Shortly afterwards, a company of minute-men from Lincoln, commanded by Capt. William Smith and Lieut. Samuel Hoare, — a part of those who had been alarmed by Dr. Prescott, — marched into the village; and they, and those who answered to the beat of the drum from among the villagers, soon afterwards paraded on "the common," or village green, received a supply of ammunition, and marched below the village, taking a position on the high grounds north of the Lexington road, where they could command the approach of the enemy.

At about seven o'clock, the enemy appeared in the distance, their brilliant uniforms and polished arms presenting a novel and imposing sight; and the little party of observation immediately consulted what was to be

done. Some, animated by a desire to avoid hostilities as long as possible, insisted that "it would not do for *them* to begin the war; while others, among whom was Mr. Emerson, the pastor of the church, thought they should keep their ground, few as they were, and abide the consequences. The former opinion, in view of their comparative weakness, very properly prevailed, and they retired, as the enemy approached, to a position on another hill near the present site of the Court House.

The enemy's light troops immediately occupied the position which had just been vacated by the colonists; while the grenadiers came up the main road, and halted on the common, in the centre of the village.

From the high grounds which the enemy occupied, Col. Smith was enabled to reconnoitre the entire neighborhood; and, finding that the colonists were assembling in great numbers, he hastened to discharge the duty which had devolved upon him. With this intention, he detached Capt. Lawrence Parsons, of the Tenth Regiment, with six companies of light-infantry, to take possession of the North Bridge, and to destroy the stores which had been deposited in that direction; while Capt. Munday Pole, also of the Tenth Regiment, with similar orders, was detached to take possession of the South Bridge; the grenadiers, under Col. Smith, remaining in the centre of the town, to search for and destroy what was stored in that vicinity.

Of Capt. Pole's adventures, nothing has been recorded; and he, probably, accomplished nothing more than guarding the entrance to the village over the South Bridge.

The first act of aggression was the cutting-down the liberty-pole, which was afterwards burned in the centre



of the village. They next visited the malt-house of Ebenezer Hubbard, and, tearing the boards off one end of the building, they rolled out a quantity of flour, and broke open, and attempted to destroy, about sixty barrels, of which about one-half was subsequently saved. They also knocked off the trunnions of three iron twenty-four pound cannon, burned sixteen new carriage-wheels and a few barrels of wooden trenchers and spoons, and threw about five hundred pounds of balls into a mill-pond and the wells in the neighborhood. They also visited Capt. Timothy Wheeler's storehouse, where a quantity of flour was also stored; but the captain, who was a miller, adroitly misled them, and it was saved.

Capt. Parsons and his command, however, did not fare so well, or accomplish, with so much ease, the object of the expedition. As soon as the colonists saw the movement, they retired from their position near the present site of the Court House, and, marching a short distance before the enemy, they passed the bridge a very short time before Capt. Parsons reached it, and occupied a high ground in the vicinity, from which the operations in the village were plainly seen. Capt. Parsons and his detachment, led by Ensign D'Berniere, — one of the officers who had been previously detached, as spies, to sketch the country, and ascertain the locality of the stores, — approached and crossed the bridge, when Capt. Parsons, leaving three companies under Capt. Lawrie to guard the bridge, proceeded with three companies to Col. Barrett's house, about two miles distant, to destroy stores which had been deposited there, and, if possible, to seize the colonel. Perceiving the object of Capt. Parsons, the colonel hastened home, and completed the

work of concealing the stores, — part of them having been covered with a quantity of feathers, in his garret, — and returned to the bridge by a back road, before the enemy reached the house. Of course, no stores were found ; and Mrs. Barrett, with great presence of mind, prevented them from carrying off her son, and supplied them with the refreshments they needed so much, refusing to receive the pay which was tendered for them.

In the mean time, the colonists near the bridge had been greatly strengthened by the arrival of minute-men from Bedford, under the command of Capt. Jonathan Wilson ; and from Acton, under the command of Capt. Isaac Davis ; and of militia from several of the neighboring towns. They were formed into two battalions, as they arrived, by Joseph Hosmer, acting as adjutant, facing the town, with the minute-men on the right, and the militia on the left, of the line. Shortly afterwards, the smoke which rose from the burning liberty-pole, carriage-wheels, and wooden-ware, in the centre of the village, attracted their attention, and created a great excitement. The officers, and several leading citizens of the town, stood on the high ground near by ; and Hosmer approached them, and inquired earnestly, “ Will you let them burn the town down ? ” An impromptu council was held on the spot ; and with noble firmness, worthy of this, *the most important council of war ever held*, it was resolved “ to march into the middle of the town for its defence, or to die in the attempt.

Col. Barrett immediately gave the command to march in double file from the right flank, Major Buttrick commanding ; while he remained in the rear, with the companies from Lincoln and Bedford. As Major Buttrick’s

detachment approached the bridge, a part of the Acton minute-men, under Capt. Davis, passed by in front, marched a short distance towards the bridge, and halted. The Concord minute-men, under Capt. David Brown, marched up till they came equally in front; and, side by side with the Acton company, they approached the bridge. As they approached, the enemy, under Capt. Lawrie, withdrew, and commenced to remove the planks of the bridge. With a loud voice, Major Buttrick ordered them to desist, and his men to advance. Capt. Lawrie obeyed the orders; but three guns fired into the river, in quick succession, as signal-guns for relief, gave evidence of his own sense of danger, and of the rapid approach of the moment when the colonists were to decide the destiny of their country. When within ten or fifteen rods from the bridge, a single gun was fired by one of the enemy, the ball from which, passing under Col. Robinson's arm, slightly wounded Luther Blanchard, a fifer in the Acton company, and Jonas Brown, one of the Concord minute-men. It was immediately followed by a volley, by which Capt. Isaac Davis and Abner Hosmer, both from Acton, were killed. On seeing this, Major Buttrick instantly gave the orders, "*Fire, fellow-soldiers; for God's sake, fire!*" and a general discharge from the whole line of the colonists was given; several of the enemy, including three lieutenants, falling on the spot. Continuing the retreat towards the main body, in the centre of the village, when about midway between the bridge and the meeting-house, Capt. Lawrie was met by two companies of grenadiers who had been sent to re-enforce him. Most of Major Buttrick's men continued the pursuit, although some returned to his house with the killed and wounded.



A short time afterwards, Capt. Parsons and his detachment returned from Col. Barrett's, and joined the main body without molestation.

The enemy observed the movements of the colonists with no small degree of anxiety and alarm. The objects of the expedition were not yet accomplished, or even scarcely commenced; yet the entire country had been alarmed, and parties of determined men were constantly coming in to aid in the work of repelling the invaders. Every thing indicated a spirit of resolute opposition; and Col. Smith, after making some hasty provision for the wounded, collected his scattered parties, and prepared for a hasty retreat.

The enemy left the town about twelve o'clock, in the same order as they entered it, — the light-infantry on the rising ground, and the grenadiers on the main road, but with flanking-parties more numerous, and farther from the main body. The hills, among which the road from Concord to Lexington passes, afforded abundant shelter for the excited yeomanry; and every wall and ravine and hillside, and, very often, every tree, of sufficient size, sheltered a deadly foe. Sometimes the flanking-parties, coming unexpectedly upon them, would cut them off; but, generally speaking, the reverse was nearer the truth. Following closely after them, and fresh parties joining in the chase as those who were tired fell off, it is not surprising that the colonists inflicted a severe loss on the fugitive enemy. Many were shot down; others gave out through mere exhaustion; the rest hurried on, seeking only their own safety. Just before reaching Lexington, Capt. John Parker and his company, whom Pitcairn had attacked in the morning, renewed the acquaintance from

the woods south of the road, pouring in a very destructive fire.

At length, about two o'clock in the afternoon, Col. Smith reached Lexington, where he was met by Lord Percy, with a brigade of a thousand men and two field-pieces, which had been sent out in response to his demand for re-enforcements before reaching Lexington in the morning.

It is said that Lord Percy marched out of Boston to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," in derision of the colonists; but, before leaving Lexington, he was enabled to correct an opinion thus hastily expressed, and to judge from his own experience, before he reached Boston, whether or not Col. Grant, with five regiments, could march through America.

Opening his ranks to the right and left, Lord Percy received the fugitives, and securely sheltered them, while, perfectly exhausted from the want of food, the labors of the march, and the anxiety produced by the pursuit, they threw themselves on the ground, and sought a few minutes' repose; the colonists being kept at bay by the field-pieces which Percy had brought with him.

About the same time, Gen. William Heath joined the pursuit, and assumed the command, — the proud distinction of having been the first general officer of the American army who commanded troops in actual service, in the war of the Revolution, as he afterwards enjoyed the honor of issuing the orders for, and directing the mounting of, the first guard in the Revolution, at the foot of Prospect Hill, on the evening of the same day; and on the 10th of June, 1783, of being the *last* "general of the day" in the American army, to inspect, turn off, and

visit the guards. The colonists, who before that, since the passage of the North Bridge, had acted independent of all command, and without concert, were now organized, and assumed an appearance of military order; and shortly afterwards Dr. Joseph Warren also arrived from Boston, and assisted in bringing the militia into some system.

Shortly afterwards, the retreat was resumed; and, with renewed vigor and greater effect, the colonists resumed the pursuit. Throughout the entire line of march from Lexington, fresh bodies of troops poured in from Roxbury, Brookline, Dorchester, and other places; and the pursuit was so close, that, when the enemy had reached West Cambridge, Dr. Downer, "an active and enterprising man," came to single combat with a British soldier, whom he killed with his bayonet.

It was nearly dark when they reached Bunker's Hill, — only a few minutes before a splendid regiment of seven hundred men, commanded by Col. Timothy Pickering of Salem, joined in the pursuit. The arrival of this regiment a few minutes earlier would have harassed the enemy's left flank, and, probably, have cut off their retreat.

Having reached Bunker's Hill, Lord Percy formed his men into line, and awaited an attack; but Gen. Heath judged it inexpedient, and ordered the militia to halt; a guard to be formed, and posted near the foot of Prospect Hill; sentinels to be planted down to the Neck; and patrols to be vigilant in moving during the night. The next morning, the general ordered Capt. John Battle of Dedham, with his company of militia, to pass over the ground which had been the scene of action, and to bury such of the dead as remained unburied. The grounds around



Cambridge were reconnoitred, alarm-posts assigned to the different corps ; and in case the British made a sortie, and drove the militia from the town, they were ordered to rally, and form on the high grounds near Watertown.

Thus, in one day, was the spell broken. Instead of a proud and arrogant foe, despising the people, and regarding them as little better than the brutes of the field, they had become, in twelve short hours, a defeated, fugitive force, punished by those whom they affected to deride, cooped up within the limits of a single city, and denied the privileges and comforts of life, which a constant and unrestrained communication with the country had previously given to them. But greater than all this was the charm of allegiance to the king, which had been broken : and that of the union of the people, — without which the union of the colonies, though enacted by a thousand congresses, had been as nothing, — which had been cemented by the blood of brothers in a common cause.

The loss of the colonists, exclusive of those already named as being killed at Lexington, in the morning, was eighty-five killed, wounded, and missing.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The following are the names of those proto-martyrs of American freedom : —

Jedediah Moore, John Raymond, and Nathaniel Wyman, of *Lexington* ; William Marcy, Moses Richardson, John Hicks, Jason Russell, Jabez Wyman, and Jason Winship, of *Cambridge* ; Lieut. John Bacon, Sergeant Elisha Mills, Amos Mills, Nathaniel Chamberlain, and Jonathan Parker, of *Needham* ; Deacon Josiah Haynes and Asahel Reed of *Sulbury* ; Capt. Isaac Davis, Abner Hosmer, and James Hayward, of *Acton* ; Capt. Jonathan Wilson of *Bedford* ; Daniel Thompson of *Woburn* ; Henry Putnam and William Polley of *Medford* ; James Miller and Edward Barber of *Charlestown* ; James Coolidge of *Watertown* ; Elias Haven of *Dedham* ; Isaac Gardner, Esq., of *Brookline* ; Benjamin Pierce of *Salem* ; Henry Jacobs,

The estimated value of the property destroyed by the enemy amounted, in Concord, to two hundred and seventy-four pounds, sixteen shillings, and sevenpence ; in Lexington, to seventeen hundred and sixty-one pounds, one shilling, and fivepence ; and, in Cambridge, to twelve hundred and two pounds, eight shillings, and sevenpence.

Of the enemy, Lieut.-Col. Smith (commander of the expedition), Capt. Lawrence Parsons (the commandant of the detachment to the North Bridge), Lieuts. Knight and Kelly, one sergeant, one drummer, and sixty-two rank and file, killed ; two lieutenant-colonels, two captains,

Samuel Cook, Ebenezer Goldthwaite, George Southwick, Benjamin Deland, Jotham Webb, and Perley Putnam, of *Danvers* ; Reuben Kerryrne of *Beverley* ; Abednego Ramsdell, Daniel Townsend, William Flint, and Thomas Hadley, of *Lynn*, — KILLED.

John Robbins, Solomon Pierce, John Tidd, Joseph Comee, Ebenezer Monroe, jun., Thomas Winship, Nathaniel Farmer, Prince Estabrook, Jedediah Monroe, and Francis Brown, of *Lexington* ; Capt. Charles Miles, Capt. Nathan Barrett,<sup>1</sup> Abel Prescott, jun., Jonas Brown, and Capt. George Meriot,<sup>2</sup> of *Concord* ; Capt. Samuel Whittemore<sup>3</sup> of *Cambridge* ; Capt. Eleazar Kingsbury and — Tolman of *Needham* ; Joshua Haynes, jun., of *Sudbury* ; Luther Blanchard, the fifer, of *Acton* ; Job Lane of *Bedford* ; George Reed, Jacob Bacon, and — Johnson, of *Woburn* ; Daniel Heminway of *Framingham* ; Israel Everett of *Dedham* ; Daniel Conant of *Stow* ; John Nichols and Timothy Blanchard of *Billerica* ; Deacon Aaron Chamberlain and Capt. Oliver Barron of *Chelmsford* ; Noah Wiswell of *Newton* ; Nathan Putnam and Dennis Wallace of *Danvers* ; Nathaniel Cleves, Samuel Woodbury, and William Dodge, of *Beverley* ; and Joshua Felt and Timothy Munroe of *Lynn*, — WOUNDED.

Samuel Frost and Seth Russell of *Cambridge* ; Elijah Seaver of *Roxbury* ; Joseph Bell of *Danvers* ; and Josiah Breed of *Lynn*, — MISSING.

<sup>1</sup> Gordon calls him *Nathaniel* ; but Ripley, Lossing, Frothingham, and Farmer call him *Nathan*.

<sup>2</sup> Gordon calls him *Minott*.

<sup>3</sup> Gordon calls him *Williams*.

ten lieutenants, two ensigns, four sergeants, one drummer, and one hundred and fifty-seven rank and file, wounded ; and two sergeants and twenty-four rank and file, missing.

On the 10th of June, Gen. Gage's despatches reached England ; but the government feared to publish them at length, and a synopsis, or, rather, "a made up" account, adroitly prefixed to the official return of killed and wounded, which bore Gen. Gage's signature, was "gazetted" as official. This attempt by the government to mislead the people increased the clamor which the intelligence had produced ; and the press and the street-corners teemed with denunciations of the government, and called forth some of the most effective tracts in opposition, which issued from the British press.



## THE YANKEE VOLUNTEER.

### 1.

THE days of seventy-five, my boys,  
We ever must revere :  
Our fathers took their muskets then  
To fight for freedom dear.  
Upon the plains of Lexington,  
They made the foe look queer :  
Oh ! 'tis a great delight to march and fight  
As a Yankee volunteer.

## 2.

The next, on famous Bunker Hill  
Our standard they did rear :  
'Twas there our gallant Warren fell —  
I tell it with a tear.  
But for the victory that day,  
The foe did pay full dear :  
Oh ! 'tis a great delight to march and fight  
As a Yankee volunteer.

## 3.

Through snow and ice at Trenton, boys,  
They crossed the Delaware :  
Led by the immortal Washington,  
No danger they did fear.  
'Twas there they took the Hessians, boys,  
Then back to town did steer :  
Oh ! 'tis a great delight to march and fight  
As a Yankee volunteer.

## 4.

At Saratoga next, my boys,  
Burgoyne they beat severe ;  
And at the siege of Yorktown  
They gained the cause so dear.  
Cornwallis there gave up his sword,  
Whilst freedom's sons did cheer :  
Oh ! 'tis a great delight to march and fight  
As a Yankee volunteer.



## 5.

Throughout our latest struggles, boys,  
We still victorious were ;  
And Jackson's deeds, at New Orleans,  
In bright array appear ;  
His virtues and his bravery  
Each freeman must revere :  
Oh ! 'tis a great delight to march and fight  
As a Yankee volunteer.

## 6.

And should a foeman e'er again  
Upon our coast appear,  
There's hearts around me, brave and true,  
Who'd quickly volunteer  
To drive invaders from the soil  
Columbia's sons hold dear :  
Oh ! they'd each delight to march and fight  
As a Yankee volunteer.











